

NEWS OF THE DAY.

To show the very age and body of the Times.

A negro riot occurred at Savannah, Georgia, yesterday, which taxed all the efforts of the police to quell. The blacks drew pistols on the police, and in the struggle that ensued, one of the Lieutenants was shot in two places. Another knocked off his horse with a brick bat. Several policemen, and four or five blacks were wounded slightly, but no person was killed. The ring-leaders were captured, but there was much excitement among the blacks last evening.

At Mobile, where the vote on the Alabama Constitution is being taken, the commanding officer finding that the Radical Registers were refusing the opposition the right to challenge voters, directed the Chief of Police to notify both the Registers and the judges of elections that the right to challenge must be respected, and that two Clerks appointed by the Democratic party must be admitted within each polling place.

It is announced that the iron mills in Pottsville, intend to resume work this week. The operatives have come to the conclusion to go to work at a reduction of twenty per cent. on their former wages. The carriage makers of Portland, Maine, who have been on a strike for the last few days on account of the reduction of their wages twenty per cent., have gone to work at the reduced rate.

Mr. Thad. Stevens has presented a resolution (to which was attached a memorial from the corporation of Wilmington, N. C.) setting forth the purposes of the committee on appropriations of the House of Representatives to bring in a bill directing the freedmen's bureau to advance to said city \$75,000 on security being given to repay said sum in one year!

The Manchester (England) Guardian mentions the death of the Rev. Dr. Hannah, the well known Wesleyan minister, in the 76th year of his age. Dr. Hannah was frequently called to preside over the Wesleyan conference in England, and many years since was delegated to represent the English conference in the American general conference.

The election to ratify or reject the Radical Constitution of Alabama commenced yesterday. At Montgomery, the capital of the State, of the 1,681 votes polled two only were by white men—all the rest were polled by blacks.

Another of the delegates of the Georgia Convention now sitting at Atlanta, has been badly beaten in a pot house row.

It is said that Mr. Stanton has finally decided that he will not resign the office of Secretary of War.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

In the habeas corpus case, in Richmond, before Judge Underwood, on Monday, General Wells, representing District Attorney Chandler, concluded his response to Judge Ould. He was followed and replied to by Marmaduke Johnson, in a brilliant and irresistible argument, at the conclusion of which, Judge Underwood postponed the further consideration of the case till next Monday.

Yesterday, the Court of Appeals, at Richmond, in the case of a man sentenced to be hung, reversed the decision of the lower court, on the ground that the prisoner had not been indicted by a grand jury.

Messrs. W. D. Cabell & Co. propose establishing a co-operative real estate and mercantile company, at Montreal, on the Orange and Alexandria railroad, in the county of Nelson.

A telegram received yesterday announced the arrival of the oyster fleet at Norfolk after a most satisfactory trial trip. The steamers will be accepted by the State.

A company to run a line of steamers between Norfolk, New Orleans, and Venezuela, with a capital of two million dollars, was chartered yesterday.

Yesterday Judge Underwood granted an injunction to stop the sale of the fixtures of Colby's distillery, in Manchester, near Richmond.

Congress.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill for the protection of persons making disclosures as parties, or testifying as witnesses, was taken up and passed. The vote on the resolution heretofore passed, requesting the President to communicate any and all instructions given to Generals Pope and Meade relative to the government of the Fourth Military District and also copies and votes and opinions in Cabinet meeting relative to the Reconstruction acts, was reconsidered, and the resolution was taken up and amended so as to strike out the last clause; and again passed as amended. No other business of general importance came up until the expiration of the morning hour, when the discussion of the new Reconstruction bill was resumed, and Mr. Williams proceeded to deliver a speech in favor of the Reconstruction policy of Congress. The further consideration of the bill was then postponed, and the bill, in addition to the act regulating the tenure of civil offices, was taken up, the question being on Mr. Sumner's amendment continuing the secret service of the State Department. After a short discussion the amendment was rejected. An amendment was adopted increasing the number of the special agents of the Postoffice Department to twenty-five. After some additional discussion the bill was recommitted. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs was directed to inquire into the circumstances of an outrage by armed bands in Maury and Giles counties, Tenn., and that they report, by bill or otherwise, some measure of relief. The House resumed the consideration of the bill, heretofore reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in relation to the rights of U. S. citizens in foreign countries. The discussion of this bill was continued until the expiration of the morning hour, when it was laid aside, and the bill reported from the Committee on Public Lands declaring forfeited certain lands heretofore granted to the Southern States for railroad purposes, was taken up. A long discussion ensued, which was interrupted by the reception of a number of communications from the different Departments, all of which were referred to committee. Among them was a communication from the War Department, containing the correspondence between the President and General Grant in relation to the surrender of the War Department. It was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction, The Senate bill removing the disability from Governor Patton, of Alabama, was received, and referred to the same committee. The discussion of the Land grant bill was resumed, and the vote ordering it to be recommitted, reconsidered. Pending a call for the previous question, the House adjourned.

SOUTHERN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The Tallahassee (Florida) Sentinel says that half-grown peaches, green peas and tomatoes are plentiful around that city, and the New Orleans Picayune of the 28th ult. remarks that strawberries are becoming abundant in that city. The price has fallen from one dollar to fifty cents a box at the confectioneries. Oranges are also very plentiful, and are beginning to taste as if they had grown along the edges of sugar fields, and had absorbed a generous supply of the sweets of the case. From now to the last of February the Louisiana and Florida oranges is said to be the most delicious of all fruits.

The Grant-Stanton Affair.

The correspondence between Gen. Grant and the President, which was communicated to the House of Representatives on yesterday, in answer to its resolution, has been published. Reading this correspondence in order of dates, we find that on the 24th ult. Gen. Grant applied to the President for written instructions relative to the obedience of Mr. Stanton's order. He did not like, in a matter of so much consequence, to follow merely verbal directions. On the 28th ult. Gen. Grant addressed a fresh letter to the President, renewing his request for written instructions in respect to Mr. Stanton.

On the 29th ult. the President took up Gen. Grant's first note, and endorsed thereon his positive order to Gen. Grant "not to obey any order from the War Department, assumed to be issued by the direction of the President, unless such order is known by the General commanding the arms of the United States to have been authorized by the Executive."

But now, Gen. Grant has an alterthought. He sees Mr. Stanton, and upon a communication (whether written or verbal matters not) from that person, proceeds to inform the President that he (Gen. Grant) means to believe that orders from the War Department, pretended to be issued on authority from the President, are so authorized, and that he will act on such belief, although the President has expressly informed him in writing that such spurious orders are not, and will not be, issued by his authority. This extraordinary communication, the first of its kind, and the most discreditable, perhaps, ever penned by a subordinate, bears date the 30th ult.

Gen. Grant seems, on the 28th ultimo, to have felt that the prudent silence he had hitherto pursued on the subject might as well be exchanged for some sort of vindication. This he essayed to do, making an issue with the President of fact, to wit: that on the Saturday preceding his surrender he had not promised to see the President on Monday, and inform him what course he meant to pursue; further, that on Tuesday, in the presence of the Cabinet, he had not admitted this agreement and his flagrant breach of it.

To this defense the President replied on the 31st ult., calmly and patiently reciting the facts avoided or repudiated by Gen. Grant's letter, which have heretofore been fully stated, and finally clinching the nail by stating that the four gentlemen of the Cabinet present at the interview sustained the President in his version, and contradicted that of Gen. Grant.

Following this is a letter of Gen. Grant, dated on the 3d inst., containing nothing specially new, and rather aiming to show that Gen. Grant could, might, or should have done, than proving that he had actually done what his honor as a soldier and duty as a gentleman imperatively required.

This last letter was delivered, we learn, as late as two o'clock P. M., on the 3d inst., at the Executive Mansion. At half past one, or thereabouts, of the same day, a resolution had been offered in Congress calling upon the Secretary of War for copies of this correspondence. It will be seen, therefore, that the last letter of Gen. Grant and the resolution were nearly simultaneous; the object evidently being to close the correspondence with the last word for Gen. Grant, and rush the papers already copied into Congress, so as to foreclose all opportunity for reply by the President.—Nat. Int.

A dispatch from Washington dated yesterday says:

"President Johnson is busily engaged tonight in preparing a crushing reply to Grant's ill-tempered note of yesterday. The President has the facts to support him and thinks the effort to cut off his reply by rushing the correspondence into Congress to-day, was a small trick by a small trickster."

In the late letter of Gen. Grant, to President Johnson, in the published correspondence, Gen. Grant says:

"On the 13th ult. in the presence of Gen. Sherman, I stated to you that I thought Mr. Stanton would resign, but did not say that I would advise him to do so. On the 18th I did agree with Gen. Sherman to go and advise him to that course, and on the 19th I had an interview alone with Mr. Stanton, which led me to the conclusion that any advice to him of this kind would be useless, and so informed Gen. Sherman. Before I consented to advise Mr. Stanton to resign, I understood from him in a communication on the subject immediately after his reinstatement, that it was his opinion that the act of Congress, entitled 'An act temporarily to supply vacancies in the Executive Department in certain cases,' approved February 20, 1863, was repealed by a subsequent legislation, which materially influenced my action. Previous to this time I had no doubt that the law of 1863 was still in force, and, notwithstanding my action, a fuller examination of the law leaves a question in my mind whether it is or is not repealed. This being the case, I could not now advise his resignation, lest the same danger I apprehended from his removal might follow."

THE ALBEMARLE GHOST.—The Seasideville Register of the 1st says:

"Sometime back we gave a detailed account in the Register of what 'the Ghost' had been doing up to a certain date. Some of our exchanges and some of our readers look upon the whole affair as a 'miserable hoax,' but we can assure them they are mistaken. We have taken particular pains to give an unvarnished history of the movements of 'the Ghost.' Gentleman of integrity, and gentlemen of as much intelligence and bravery as 'Old Hickory,' have, night after night, for months made unsuccessful efforts to kill or detect the party, or parties that annoy the family of Mr. Moon by throwing lights on and through the house—throwing rocks on the house, and at the guard—getting on the roof and rapping, and knocking out glass—sometimes entering the house with false keys, &c., &c. For sometime past he has failed to throw his light about the premises. We think it more than probable that he has broken his magic lantern. He has not, however, failed, for the past two weeks, to appear in some shape almost every night. Mr. Moon is now on a professional trip South, and since he left, 'the Ghost' cuts up more capers than usual, he raps against the house, gets on the roof, (a story and a half high,) and when the guard approach him, he, like the Irishman's flea, 'is not there.'"

AIR LINE RAILROAD BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK.

In the House, Mr. Kelsey, of New York, has reintroduced the bill passed by that body during the first session of the Thirty-Ninth Congress, authorizing the construction of a railroad between New York and Washington for postal and military purposes. The names of the old operators are stricken out and the following substituted: "Samuel Cameron, Thomas A. Scott, John McManis, D. K. Jackson, W. McEvoy, Jas. Duffy, James Andrews, William B. Willey, James D. Cameron, and J. Edgar Thompson, of the State of Pennsylvania; Wm. T. Walters, of the State of Maryland; Edm. H. Nichols, E. M. Wadden, Richard Franchot, and Erastus Corning, of New York; G. M. Dodge, of Iowa; James C. Kennedy, and Charles A. Sherman, of Washington, D. C."

Another "scene" occurred in the Convention yesterday. Two members having quarrelled in a debate, started out of the hall for a fight, but the sergeant-at-arms put a stop to it by closing the doors.

Foreign News.

No more disasters have been reported, though the recent storm was quite severe on the English coast.

One of the gates of Cork was undermined, and on Monday night blown up. At the same time all the telegraph wires were cut. The prompt action of the police prevented further demonstrations. Telegraphic communication has been restored. Two brothers, David and John Barry, were arrested on the charge of robbing one of the gunshops recently of a large quantity of powder. A man named Fitzpatrick was also arrested, and it is thought he had something to do with the explosion Monday night. The police found a bottle of phosphorus or Greek fire in his pocket.

The last dispatches from Abyssinia represent the prospects of the expedition as favorable. The army was well supplied, and the advances under Gen. Napier had reached the neighborhood of Atto.

The city of Lille, in France, held a special election yesterday for a member of the Corps Legislatif, in which the Government candidate was successful.

Gen. Garibaldi has written an eloquent and enthusiastic letter to Admiral Farragut. He congratulates the U. S. in encouraging, by the presence of an American fleet, the national aspirations of Italy.

It is reported that the Italian Finance Minister will place 400,000,000 lire of the Italian loan to be negotiated in the London market.

The debate in the French Corps Legislatif on the bill for the regulation of the press was continued yesterday. Minister Rouher made a long speech, in which he urged upon the members the passage of the proposed law. He was willing to oppose the liberal tendencies, but the Empire and people alike demand some restraint to be imposed upon the press. Four millions of these who had voted for the constitution were gone, but the four million, their successors, reserved the same guarantees. The clause of the bill to abolish a preliminary license to publish, was adopted by an almost unanimous vote.

It is reported that Pope Pius Ninth is willing to resume negotiations for a revision of the concordat in Austria.

Charles Dickens' Readings.

The first reading of Mr. Charles Dickens took place at Carroll Hall last evening, and was a complete success. The hall was crowded and the audience was one of the most brilliant, intelligent and appreciative that ever assembled in this city, and the cordial reception given to Mr. Dickens, on his first appearance on the platform and throughout the evening, must have been most gratifying to his feelings.

Mr. Dickens is an artist in all that he does, and seldom have we seen a more finished piece of work than his whole performance of last evening. So careful is he of every point that nothing shall go amiss, that he has brought with him from England all the appointments by which he is surrounded when he reads at home. At the back of the reader on the platform is stretched a long screen covered with dark red cloth, and in front of it stands a table with square legs, covered with rich crimson velvet—the top, also covered with the same, hanging over the edge, and bordered with a heavy fringe. At one side of this table projects a little shelf, also covered with velvet, on which are a water bottle and glass, and at the left hand corner is a square block about eight inches high—that also covered, top and sides, with velvet, like the rest. On this block the reader rests his book, and uses, besides, as an accessory in his play. Now it is Bob Cratchit's desk in Scrooge's office. Now it is Mr. Fizzwig's desk, from which he looks benignly down on his apprentices. Now it is the desk on which rests the Christmas goose of the Cratchite family. A very useful little velvet box Mr. Dickens makes it, and the audience get to look upon it as quite a delightful piece of furniture.

Mr. Dickens enters, holding the book in both hands, and standing at his velvet desk, proceeds to work, like a man of business. He is dressed with perfect neatness and simplicity, not a trace of the old livery is seen in his button-hole in the shape of a white carnation, and a pink rose bud on his shirt front. There is nothing more pretentious than a plain gold stud. He has, to be sure, considerable watch-chain, and on his finger a diamond ring—but nothing is noticeable in his dress. He stands there a quiet gentleman, plain Charles Dickens, and that name is grace and ornament enough.

In reading these works of his, Mr. Dickens neither follows the original text, nor adheres closely by any means to the text of the story and convenient hand-books which he has himself condensed and prepared. His delivery has marked peculiarities and is thoroughly original. He deals much in the rising inflection at the end of sentences, is sometimes monotonous, and keeps up old pronunciation that we seldom hear on this side of the water. But, on the whole, his accent and pronunciation are not what we call English. The great difference between his delivery and that of our best Americans is in his slow, deliberate, clear-cut distinctness. This is in the descriptive parts. Wherever suits the occasion, his delivery takes every shape, and is good for all nooks. Scrooge's growl—Bob Cratchit's trembling appeal—the pompous bluster of Bozuz—Mrs. Gump's maudlin whine—and Sam Weller's many yemen's shout, are all well rendered. The language, which will be recognized wherever it is heard in America as the voice of a great author, and of the greatest, perhaps, that has ever chafed our people.

A singular funny incident occurred while Mr. Dickens was reading Sergeant Buzuz's speech to the jury. The most perfect silence was broken by the sudden barking of a black dog, which so excited the laughable in Mr. Dickens and the audience, that the reading was delayed for several minutes.—Wash. Rep.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.—The gentlemen in Washington who have embarked in an enterprise, under the name of the Chesapeake and Delaware Transportation Company, met on Monday, and organized by the choice of the following officers, viz: John B. Turton, President; George F. McClellan, Treasurer; R. P. Dodge, Secretary. The object of this enterprise is to establish a line of steamers for the transportation of coal direct from the mines, on the Schuylkill canal, to Washington, without transshipment in Philadelphia.

There was a full house last night, to hear Mr. Dickens' read 'David Copperfield' and 'Mr. Bob Sawyer's Party.' Some less than two hours were occupied in the pleasant entertainment.

Mass meetings seem to be very popular in Georgetown just now, and last night another was held, it being the fourth in the short space of seven days. The occasion for all this assembling of the citizens and the incidental oratorical efforts of the prominent citizens is the prospective action of Congress for a consolidation of the District of Columbia under one government. The majority of the citizens are utterly opposed to the consolidation movement.

A number of butchers, in Georgetown, were arrested yesterday again, on the charge of establishing an individual market contrary to law. Those arrested were some time ago excluded from the Georgetown market, and they obtained licenses from Washington, and were working under the licenses so obtained. Justice Morsell, before whom the case was tried, reserved his decision until after consultation with the District Attorney.

Destructive fires occurred yesterday, at Louisville, Ky., and Knoxville, Tenn.

A Bit of History.—The Montgomery Advertiser has the following:

On page 146 of the journal of the Alabama convention of 1861, then in secret session, is found the following dispatch:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1861

To Colonel W. H. Chase, Pensacola: Yours is received. We think no assault should be made. The possession of the fort is not worth one drop of blood to us. Measures pending unite us in this opinion. BLOODSHED may BE FATAL TO OUR CAUSE.

Signed by Senators, Mallory, Yulee, Slidell, Benjamin, Clay, Wiall, Fitzpatrick and Davis. The small caps are our own.

The dispatch, it seems, was sent in answer to Colonel Chase, who was a zealous of capturing Fort Pickens, near Pensacola.

COMMERCIAL.

Alexandria Market, February 5, '68.

Flour, Superfine	111 00	@ 11 50
Extra	112 00	@ 12 50
Family extra	114 00	@ 14 75
Family choice	115 25	@ 15 75
Wheat, White, prime	2 57	@ 2 70
Good	2 40	@ 2 60
Red, prime	2 60	@ 2 75
Good	2 40	@ 2 50
Corn, White	1 08	@ 1 00
Mixed	1 13	@ 1 14
CORN MEAL	1 05	@ 1 10
OATS	0 70	@ 0 72
RYE	1 45	@ 1 50
DRESSED HOG	9 40	@ 9 50
APPLES, Dried per lb.	0 5	@ 0 05
Green per lb.	0 23	@ 0 25
SHED POTATOES	1 03	@ 1 50
SEED, Flax	2 30	@ 2 50
Timothy	3 50	@ 0 00
Clover	0 00	@ 0 50
SUMAC @ 100 lbs.	1 00	@ 1 50
PLASTER, Ground, per ton of	9 00	@ 0 00
2210 pounds	11 00	@ 0 00
Ground	10 00	@ 0 00
Lump	6 50	@ 7 00
SALT, Ground Alum	2 20	@ 2 25
Liverpool fine	3 10	@ 3 25
Turk's Island, from store	0 60	@ 0 62
WOOL, Common Unwashed	0 22	@ 0 24
Washed	0 28	@ 0 30
Merino, unwashed	0 25	@ 0 28
Merino, washed	0 40	@ 0 45
BUTTER, prime	0 38	@ 0 40
Common to middling	0 20	@ 0 25
EGGS	0 25	@ 0 28
BACON, Hams, prime country	0 16	@ 0 17
Sides	0 18	@ 0 20
Shoulders	0 14	@ 0 15
LARD	0 12	@ 0 13
HAY, per ton, from the cars	18 00	@ 20 00
WHISKET	2 55	@ 0 00

REMARKS.—The market was very quiet, the weather having an unfavorable effect upon all business. In Flour we have no change to note and very few transactions are reported. Wheat is very full, and prices are without change.

Corn is in fair request, with some speculative demand, and we note sales of 2500 bushels on 'Change at 108 for new white and mixed, and 112 1/4 for yellow—'Change we heard of a sale of white at 103. Rye is in fair request, with sales at 50. Sales of Oats at 71. Dressed Poultry in active demand, but limited supply, and Turkeys are selling at 25 1/2 cts per lb. Dressed Hogs in fair supply and demand. Butter in fair demand for good, which is selling at 40 1/2 cts for roll. Seeds in fair request, but the demand is just now less active.

The Baltimore Flour and Grain market was steady yesterday, but without material change.

AGRICULTURAL.

HERBERT BRYANT,

Successor to J. P. Bartholow,

(OLD STAND.)

No. 25, King st., bet. Water and Union.

ALEXANDRIA, VA.

DEALER IN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MA-

CHINERY,

GARDEN, FIELD AND GRASS SEEDS,

AND ALL STANDARD

FERTILIZERS.

Agent for the celebrated Wagon Drill.

Agent for the Buckeye Sulky Cultivator.

Agent for the Buckeye Reaper and Mower.

Agent for the Worthington Thrasher and Cleaner.

Agent for Fairbank's Standard Scales.

Agent for Harring's Fire and Burglar-Proof

Safes, and also for sale all other Implements

and Machines, in the Agricultural and Horti-

cultural line

REFERS, BY PERMISSION, TO

Gen. M. D. Corse. Wm. A. Smoot & Co.

Gregory & Paul. Fowle & Armstrong.

George H. Robinson. Gwin, Beckham & Co.

Hoove & Wedderburn. Suttle & Stuart.

Burke, Herbert & Co. George Washington.

Knox & Wattles.

Feb 5-ly

GARDEN SEEDS!

GARDEN SEEDS!

I make a specialty of Garden Seeds, and my

stock this year will be large, varied and com-

plete, with Foreign Seeds of my own importation,

and from the most reliable Seedmen of

England and France, and American Seeds,

from the most experienced Seedsmen of this

country. All of which I warrant fresh and

genuine. Fruit and Ornamental Trees furnished

to order.

I also deal exclusively in Clover and Timothy

Seed, Orchard, Herd and Kentucky Blue

Grass, &c., and during the season receive large

supplies, which I will sell at the lowest daily

quotations.

100 bushels prime Western and Penn-

sylvanian Clover Seed in store.

HERBERT BRYANT,

No. 25, King st., bet. Water and Union.

Feb 5-ly

FERTILIZERS!

FERTILIZERS!

This branch of business receives my special

attention and care. My facilities will enable

me to offer to my customers a pure article of

BONE DUST,

which I can recommend with confidence.

I AM AGENT FOR THE

Patspec Co.'s Ammoniated Soluble Phos-

phate.

Adair Co.'s Super Phosphate of Lime.

HAVE ALSO FOR SALE

Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate.

Soluble Pacific Guano.

No. 1 Peruvian Guano and other Standard

Fertilizers. HERBERT BRYANT,

No. 25, King st., bet. Water and Union.

Feb 5-ly

DRIED FRUITS, Peeled and Unpeeled

Peaches, Peeled Peas, and Pitted Cherries

received to-day and for sale by

Feb 5

J. C. MILBURN.

TOMATO CATSUPS, Worcester's Sauce,

Starch, Flavoring Extracts, Raisins and Currants,

Fisher's Mince Meat, &c., for sale by

Feb 5